Center Line Michigan Rulers and Public Officials Past and Present

Center Line Michigan Rulers and Public Officials Past and Present
In order by years

-12,000 years-1600

The earliest are unknown due to most records from prior epochs being eroded but there is some evidence of 4-5 extinctions of humans that may have occurred. Also of twelve to fourteen hundred years of known human habitation only very poor word of mouth legends have been passed on until the French started keeping some written records in the late 1600s. It should be noted that earlier peoples have left some art work indicating the possibility of extra-terrestrial visitors. Of course we don't know but when combined with surprisingly similar art work from many other places around the globe this provides an interesting basis for discussion. All too often evidence is ignored. After all everyone knows the Earth is flat and the sun goes around it. Should clues and facts get in the way of beliefs? What is important is to be open minded to the truth and to recognize that there is much we do not know.

Over 1000 mounds have been recorded in Michigan. (Hinsdale) 1,068 (Willis F Dunbar) Mound Road was named after a mound nearby. Macomb County had at least 8 Indian villages, 4 burying grounds, 8 circular enclosures, and 1 rectangular enclosure. There were also at least 28 mounds. Even stranger were the mysterious earth work forts and shaped earth designs with 18 inch tall inner and outer designer walls that are called "gardens" which took on geometric patterns and shapes which Indians would not have seen in their world of nature. Perhaps these were inspired by something the Indians saw perhaps from a more advanced culture such as a UFO that was not in Nature. Strange at the least but of course we really don't know. There is far more that we don't know than what we know.

Indians had clan and tribal Chiefs who were the "Public Officials." There were thousands of them most unrecorded. But they had "nature names" like Bold Eagle, Brave Wolf, Wise Owl.

1600s

Approximately 100,000 Indians or about ten percent of the total Indian population north of Mexico lived in the Great lakes region in the 1600s. (Lawrence E. Ziewacz 2). "The most numerous and influential were the Ottawa, Chippewa and Potawatomi." They called themselves the "Three Fires." (Lawrence E. Ziewacz 2)

Later our area appears to have been mainly inhabited by the Hurons also known as the Wyandottes who were from the 1600s on at war with other Iroquois especially with those to the South. The Clinton River was originally called the Huron River because of these Indians. They had a village where Detroit is now. The name Huron comes from the French word for boar "hure" as the Hurons kept their black hair short and bristly like a boar's hair. They hunted deer, bear, muskrats, beaver, birds and fish. When the French arrived in the early seventeenth century, the Huron were at the height of their power. The Huron population varies, but as many as thirty thousand people lived in about twenty-five villages. Michigan History magazine stated "The Huron were sedentary, living in large villages with a high degree of community. The Iroquois were more advanced than the Algonquians. Raids from the Iroquoian tribes in New York destroyed the Huron. Survivors were adopted into other tribes or became refugees." (Perkins)

Southern Michigan was virtually depopulated by Indian massacres. Professor Charles E. Cleland presented a map showing southern Michigan depopulated and explains how this was carried out by Iroquois who attacked Peaceful Hurons and neutral Indians in he lower peninsula of Michigan. (Cleland 86 and maps)

The Michigan tribes were not highly organized. "Leadership in their classless society was based on an individual's hunting or fishing skill, physical prowess, warring abilities, or eloquence in speech. Leaders had no delegated power but maintained influence through acts of kindness, wisdom, generosity, and humility. Positions of leadership always were earned and could not be passed from generation to generation as a hereditary right." (Lawrence E. Ziewacz 4)

The Great Lakes Indians "believed that the most important social custom was reciprocity. This

was basically the idea of doing something for someone, or giving them something, with the expectation that they would do something in return." (Lawrence E. Ziewacz 6) "Reciprocity and sharing was the heart if Indian economic and social organization. (Lawrence E. Ziewacz 7) Indians felt that the land belonged to everyone. Although there was communal property that everyone shared. Even the concept of personal property was limited. It was unsatisfactory for a person to have two of something when another had none. They all lived in the wilderness and were subject to the weather and seasons. The Indians of Michigan had roles for each member of their society. Men did hunting, fishing, trading and defending. Women cooked, prepared clothing, did all of the camp duties and raised children. Children were taught respect and responsibility and were expected to learn everything about the culture. They were conditioned not to cry or make loud noises. The Indians had strong family ties because they were raised in an atmosphere of love and respect. Indians often did not punish their children at all.

There were many battles fought here. Hundreds of arrowheads and other weapons were found. Not all for hunting animals. From the stories and legends of the Indians it has been discovered that there was a lot of warfare between tribes. And this was before white man came here. Then looking at the record of how the Indians treated others and treated their captives demonstrated how cruel they could be. They often tortured captives and took slaves. Scalping was practiced before white man entered but when white men gave the Indians scalping knives and paid them to bring back scalps they excelled at this butchery. They even dug up newly killed persons and scalped them to sell the scalps for goods and fire water. Thousands were killed and scalped including women and children. **When archaeologist dug up burial sites in Macomb County it became obvious a lot of people died in cruel warfare. We also know that the Indians were even cruel to child captors.**

As far as Indian Rulers the hundreds of local Indian rulers were not recorded and changed often as a result of bloody battles.

European claims 920-1020

As far as European rulers perhaps first claim might be th**e Viking King (Vikings preceded Columbus to America. Leif Ericson (c. 970 – c. 1020).**

French 1600-1760

This would be followed by several French kings. From 1600-1760 The French did everything they could to settle Canada and Michigan. Under **Jean Talon the "Great Intendant"** On July 24, 1701, **Antoine De La Mothe Cadillac** and his **command of about one hundred men took over Detroit and lower Michigan.**

French Commandants
1701 – 1704 M Antione de la Mothe Cadillac
1704 - 1706 Sieur Alphonse de Tonty
1706, January to August Sieur de Bourgmont
1706 august to summer of 1711 M Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac
1711 to June 1712 M Joseph Guyon du Buisson
1712 June to 1714 Francois Daupin, Sieur de la Forest
1714 Nov 12 to 1717 Lieutenant Jacques Chas Sabrevois
1717 M Louis de la Poste, Sieur de Louvigny
1717 July 3 to 1720 M Henri Tonty, younger brother of Alphonse
1720 M Charles Joseph, Sieur de Noyelle
1720 to November 10, 1727 (when he died) Sieur Alphonse de Tony
1727 December 19 to M le Chevalier de Lepermouche
1728 M Jean Baptiste Deschaillons de St Ours
1728 M Charles Joseph, Sieur de Noyelle

1728 to June 10, 1734 M de Boishebert
1734 June 10 to Hugues Jacques Pean Sieur de Livandiere
1734-1738 Lieutenant Jacques Charles Sabrevois
1738-1741 M Charles Joseph Sieur de Noyelle

1741, July 28, to 1742, Pierre Poyen de Noyan
1742-1743 Pierre de Celeron, Sieur de Blainville
1743-1747 M Joseph Lemoyne, Chevalier de Longueuil
1749- Lieutenant Jacques Charles Sabrevois
1751, February 15, to March 19, 1754, Pierre de Celeron, Sieur de Blainville
1754 to May 25, 1758 M Jacques d'Anon, sieur de Muy. Died at Detroit
1758 – 1760 Captain Francois Marie Picote de Bellestre (Silas Farmer 227)

As usual names of Indian chiefs were for the most part unrecorded. By 1710 nearly 6000 Indians from many tribes were visiting near the area of the Fort at Detroit trying to get the French to give them things. This meant that they were hunting in Warren. In the past the French had given lots of gifts to the Indians. But the King of France had ordered an end to buying furs and an end to the giving of gifts. This angered the Indians and led to the murders of many French fur traders. Soon the tribes were fighting amongst themselves for territory. In 1712 allied Indians massacred about 1000 Fox Indians.

British 1760-1796

The British flag flew over Michigan for thirty-six years from 1760-1796 and off an on until after the war of 1812 and it took a few years after that. for all of the sympathizers to clear out. Then the British still had major control over some Indians which caused some settlers to be killed up to 1830. So if one is counting years that the British had major influence in the Michigan area the total would probably be around seventy years of bloody British sponsored killings.

English Commanding Officers
1760 Major Robert Rogers
1760 to 1763 Major Donald Campbell
1763 to August 31, 1764 Major Henry Gladwin
1764 Colonel John Bradstreet
1765 Colonel John Campbell
1766, Aug 26 Major Robert Bayard
1767-1769 Captain George Turnbull
1770 June 2, to September, Major T Bruce
1770, September, to January 8, 1772 James Stephenson
1772 Major Etherington
1772-1774 Major Henry Bassett
1774 Major R B Lernoult
1775 Captain Montpasant
1775 Major Arent Schuyler De Peyster
1776 Captain Lord
1778 December, to October, 1779 Major Richard Beringer Lernoult
1779, October, to June 1, 1784, Major Arent Schuyler De Peyster
Note Henry Hamilton the hair buyer was the British Lieutenant Governor of Detroit in 1779 This position was higher than simply the post commander.
1784, June 1, to Major William Ancram
1785, June, Captain Bennet
1786, June, Major R Matthews
1787, Major Wiseman
1789, September 2, Major Patrick Murray
1790, November 14, Major D W Smith
1791 Colonel England
1791, Major John Smith, of Fifth Regiment
1792, Major Claus
1792, October 24, Colonel Richard England
1793, March, to 1796, Colonel Richard England of Twenty-fourth Regiment

1793, Captain William Doyle (Silas Farmer p 227)
The above men were actually absolute dictators. De Peyster hanged a woman. Hit a person with his cane and had a person trampled. In 1763 (Farmer 171) Hamilton hanged people in 1776.

In late April **1763 Ottawa war chief Pontiac called a grand council of the tribes** in the vicinity of Detroit and urged them to join him in an attack upon the British fort.

The British Governor of Detroit became known as "Hamilton the Hair Buyer" because he bought scalps. Englishmen sometimes led the Indians on raids on American settlers. Ferris Lewis in his book My State and Its Story states "So murderous were these raids that the year 1777 is known in American History as the year of the three bloody sevens. Mutilated bodies with scalps gone, smoldering ashes of what was once a settler's cabin on the frontier, tales of horror and massacre; these marked the trail of the Indian raiders. Hundreds of settlers thus perished before the Indians' guns and tomahawks." Many innocent people were also cruelly tortured. Why did the Indians gather scalps? Who paid them for the scalps and provided this primitive people with scalping knives? (Ferris Lewis p 57)

The Treaty of Paris in 1783, obligated the British leave Detroit it took them thirteen years and some naval battle losses before they left. British rule which began in 1760 ended by 1815. They left a bloody 55 year legacy. They earned the title Bloody British.

In **1774** a battle between **General Anthony Wayne's army and a large Indian force under Tecumseh a young Shawnee warrior took place in a place called Fallen Timbers.** Wayne was completely victorious. This victory broke the back of the Indian resistance. The Indians realizing that their cause was useless settled for as much as they could get in goods by ceding large areas of land to the Americans in the Treaty of Greenville in 1795. (Willis F Dunbar 171)

Some Indians were very trustworthy and had accounts with local merchants. **In 1815 there were probably 40,000 Indians in the State of Michigan. By 1825 30,000 and by 1880 only 10,141.**

Spanish In 1781 The Spanish attacked Michigan at Fort Miami. The **King of Spain claimed to be ruler** for a short time.

Americans

In 1796 Christian Clemens surveyed a half-Indian half-French settlement on the Huron River (Clinton). He later built the first house there. This area was a part of New France but it was claimed by the British and Americans.

American Frontiersman George Rogers Clark and about 172 frontiersmen led raids against the Indians and the British. 1778-1779.

In **1796 General John F Hamtramck was sent to occupy Detroit for the Americans. This was July of 1796. At this time Wayne County was formed. The population was just over 500.** This probably did not count Indians. This is down from the often over 2,000 count when the British ran the place. Many British loyalists had left for Canada.

In 1796 Wayne County was formed on paper, named after the general Wayne who defended American settlers. About that time the British loyalists left for Canada. Canada was considered enemy territory for many years. Fort Wayne was later built to protect the US from British attack.

The **North West Territory was established on paper July 13, 1787 The Governor was General St Clair**
The Indiana Territory was established on paper October 1804 The Governor was General Harrison
The Michigan Territory was established on paper Jan 1805. The Governor was General Hull and Cass.
Despite this the needless killing continued in the territory.

Americans hoisted the American Flag in Detroit July 11, 1796 but the killing was not over.
American Commanding Officers over the Detroit Area (Farmer 227)
1796 July 11, Captain Moses Porter
1796, July 12, Colonel John F Hamtramck
1796, Major-General Anthony Wayne
1797, Major-General James Wilkinson

1797, to December 17, 1799 Colonel D Strong
1799, December 17, to February, 1800, Major Henry Burbeck
1800 Colonel Porter
1800-1802, Major Thomas Hunt
1802 to April 11, 1803 Colonel J F Hamtramck
1803 Major Henry Burbeck
1803 Major John Whistler
1803 Colonel Thomas Hunt
1805 August, to April 1807 Captain S T Dyson
1809-1811 Captain Jacob Kingsbury
1812 May, Major John Whistler
1812 July, Colonel Brush
1812, July, to august 16, 1812 Gen Wm Hull
1813 September 29, General Duncan McArthur
1813 Major=General William Henry Harrison
1813 October, Colonel Lewis Cass
1813 November, Captain Abraham Edwards
1814 February, Colonel Anthony Butler
1814 March Colonel George Croghan
1814 July Colonel Anthony Butler
1815 January 1 to February 4 Colonel Charles Gratiot

In 1805 Detroit burned down when sparks from the pipe of the town's baker fell into a pile of hay. The resulting fire spread quickly, only the fort was left standing. Two weeks later the territorial government was formed in Detroit under American General William Hull.

Our area was part of the North West Territory until 1805 when it became the Michigan Territory. In 1805, President Thomas Jefferson signed an act establishing the Michigan Territory.

In 1812 American General Hull first invaded Canada then without good reason retreated to his strong Fort at Detroit. General Hull after being attacked surrendered his force of over 2,000 and the heavily armed fort at Detroit to a much smaller force led by British General Brock who with the Indian Chief Tecumseh fooled Hull into thinking they had a much larger force.

In **1812 General Hull** ordered Fort Dearborn evacuated. Chief Blackbird at the head of a five hundred-man Pottawatomie and Winnebago ambushed the retreating party. Wells and Heald led a desperate defensive attack up the dune. The wagon-train of women and children was left unprotected. In no time, the Americans were completely surrounded and alone; Half the soldiers were killed and the local militia force was systematically wiped out. One bloodthirsty young warrior slipped into a covered wagon and beheaded twelve children. Mrs. Heald's black slave, Cicely, was one of two women killed while fighting to save the young ones. Heald was wounded but alive. Wells was not so lucky. His head was cut off and his heart eaten by the chiefs who hoped to gain some of his courage. Despite Heald's efforts to ransom the survivors, more were killed after the battle. Others remained Indian prisoners for almost a year. Paraphrased from http://www.galafilm.com/1812/e/events/ftdearborn.html

In **January 1813 Red Coats and Indians under Tecumseh surprised and captured or killed almost a thousand American militiamen on the River Raisin. This was the bloodiest battle in Michigan history. They destroyed an entire US Army.**

In 1813 hundreds of soldiers died from diseases at Detroit during the fall and winter of 1813. British Colonel Proctor learned that his military position was hopeless and ordered all public buildings in Detroit burned and the city evacuated.

Battle of Put-in-Bay, was fought on 10 September 1813, in Lake Erie off the coast of Ohio during the War of 1812. Nine vessels of the United States Navy defeated under command of Oliver Hazard Perry and captured six vessels of Great Britain's Royal Navy.

With lake **Erie free of the British General Harrison now with 2,500 troops attacked the British**
and forced them to withdraw from Forts Malden and Detroit. In September 1813 the bloody British evacuated Detroit but first burned the public buildings.
In October 1813 General Harrison also intercepted 850 British Troops and 800 Indians in their retreat to Toronto and defeated them at the battle of the Thames. The Indian chief Tecumseh was killed.

Interesting note
"William Henry Harrison Sr. (February 9, 1773 – April 4, 1841) **was the 9th President of the United States** (1841), an American military officer, and the last president born as a British subject. He was 68 years, 23 days old at the time of his inauguration. He died of complications from pneumonia 31 days into his term, serving the shortest tenure in United States presidential history. He was the first president to die in office, and his death sparked a brief constitutional crisis. Its resolution left many unsettled questions following the presidential line of succession in regard to the Constitution until the passage of the Twenty-fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution in 1967. He was the grandfather of Benjamin Harrison, who served as the 23rd United States President from 1889 to 1893.

Before election as president, Harrison served as the first congressional delegate from the Northwest Territory and the first Governor of Indiana Territory. He gained national fame for leading U.S. forces against Native Americans at the Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811,[1] where he earned the nickname "Tippecanoe" (or "Old Tippecanoe"). As a general officer in the subsequent War of 1812, his most notable action was in the Battle of the Thames in 1813. This battle resulted in the death of Tecumseh and the dissolution of the Indian coalition which Tecumseh had led.[2]

After the war, Harrison moved to Ohio, where he was elected to the United States House of Representatives. In 1824, the state legislature elected him to the United States Senate. He served a truncated term after being appointed as Minister Plenipotentiary to Gran Colombia in May 1828. In Santa Fe de Bogotá, he spoke with president Simón Bolívar, urging Bolívar to guide his nation toward American-style democracy.

Returning to his farm in Ohio, Harrison lived in relative retirement until he was nominated for the presidency as one of several Whig Party candidates in the election of 1836. He received more votes than any other Whig, but was defeated by Democrat Martin Van Buren. He retired again to his farm."

(source Wikipedia)

The Indians were now totally defeated. Only scattered resistance remained but was gone by 1830.

On **October 29 1813 President James Madison appointed Lewis Cass governor of the Michigan** territory a position he was to have for 18 years. (Willis F Dunbar 218)

General Andrew Jackson, known to his men as "Old Hickory." managed to beat the British in the Battle of New Orleans on Jan 8, 1815. Events in Europe had actually resulted in the Treaty of Ghent being signed Christmas Eve 1814. (Willis F Dunbar 222)

But settlers were still being killed by Indians near Detroit so Governor Cass organized a company of volunteers in Sept 1814. On **Oct 9 1814 General McArthur arrived with 700 mounted riflemen to protect the city.**

In **1818 Macomb County was formed**. From this year to present we have records of public officials rather than rulers or military leaders.

After about 1818 we started to have rule by law not brute force. Constables were appointed. People accused were able to get a fair trial. **James Fulton** served as the **first Macomb County sheriff** from 1818-1822. There has been constant sheriff service since that time. Later as villages formed constables were appointed.

War hero Rev Abel Warren settled in what was to become Macomb County in the summer of 1824.

Settlers came from the eastern United States and from many lands.
Charles Groesbeck settled in Section 33 in 1830. Then followed Charles Rivard in 1831 in Section 35. He made a homestead at the northwest corner of 12 Mile and Mound. Others followed Louis Groesbeck and the Beebe Family who settled near the trail (later called the Creek Road and later Chicago Road) that ran along the Red Run Creek. This led to the name Beebe's corners because it had a toll gate run by John L Beebe, to pay for the labor that went into the plank road paving over the marshy area of road. John Beebe was a major official in a road planking company (may have been Detroit to Utica road Company) around 1850. The road was ten feet wide and made of oak planks.

On April 3, 1837 a number of citizens met at the home of Louis Groesbeck to organize the government of Hickory Township…This first meeting chose as its Chairman Avery Denison; as its Clerk, Samuel Gibbs; as Election Inspectors, Louis Beaufait, Alonzo Haight, and Jenison Glazier."

The first township officers were: Supervisor was **Samuel Gibbs,** Clerk Alonzo Haight; Justices of the Peace, Alonzo Haight, Lyman Rhodes, Samuel Gibbs, and John Barton.; Louis L. Beaufait, Collector; Harris Corey, Loring Hawley, L. L. Beaufait, Assessors; Peter Gillett, John H. Barton, Loring Hawley, Commissioners of Highways; Northrup Jones and Louis Groesbeck, Overseers of the Poor; James N. Bruce, with Beaufait and Corey, were elected Constables. Avery Dennison, Sam Gibbs, Lyman E. Rhodes, Commissioners of Schools. "The town board was made up of Samuel Gibbs, Alonzo Haight, John Barton and Lyman Rhodes. There was no treasurer for the first two years. The Township was divided into six road districts and an overseer was elected over each district. (Leeson's History of Macomb County, Michigan, pp.852ff)

Gerald Neil stated the first public building in Warren was a pound constructed of logs 30 feet square and eight feet high in 1839. It had a strong gate which was kept padlocked. It was used to house stray animals and was located on Gabrel Yates' farm. He held the position of Pound master until 1848. The pound was located on his farm near what is now Sherwood and Eleven Mile Road. (Gerald Neil 8)

January 26, 1837. In Washington, DC, President Andrew Jackson signed the bill making Michigan the nation's twenty-sixth state.

The "Town Board" consisted of a Supervisor, Clerk, Treasurer and two Justices. All terms of office were for one year (except Justices whose term was for four years) In 1943 the town board terms were changed to two years. Elections were held on the first Monday in April at the Annual Meeting. At

these meetings the citizens could change any law of the township except those set by the State legislature. Voting was done by hand or voice, since no tabulation of votes is shown until 1848. All candidates ran as individuals in the early years, and just when partisan politics first entered is not recorded. (Gerald Neil 7) Meetings were held in various homes as there were no public buildings. At least twelve Annual Township meetings were held at the home of George Corey from 1844-1858.

In 1939 Warren's first fire station was built. Vern Lumex and William Van Hulle were hired as fireman. Salary was $130 a month. In 1957 William Burr was hired as Fire Commissioner.

In the early 1920s the Sheriff established a Warren branch office with one and sometimes two regular officers and a few special deputies. In April 1927Henry Kuhn and Charles Krause were the local sheriffs officers. The Town board appointed Ray Bush as Township Officer to with with the Sheriff's deputies. In 1937 Max Bookout and George Collins were appointed as our first Policemen at $175 per month. Collins was appointed as Warren's first Police Chief. He also had special police John Munro, John south and William Romano. (Gerald Neil 21) There was a dispute about whether or not the township could have police. After an opinion by the Attorney General the Board voted on April 20, 1938 to disband the Police. But on May 5, 1938 the Board appointed Henry Kuhn and Charles Krause as Officers. On Jan 12, 1939 these two men were transferred to the Macomb County payroll and Edwin Sherrill and William Van Hulle were hired as officers. In the troubled 1940s supervisors acted as ex-officio Police Chiefs. Vern Lumex was borrowed from the fire Department to be Police Commissioner. William Romano and Alfred Maletta served as Police Chief later in the 1940s. (Gerald Neil 21) In 1951 Police commissioner was Stanley Hamacher a retired Police inspector from Detroit moved into quarters at 9 Mile and Memphis.

1837
Warren Township Supervisors
Samuel Gibbs 1837-1838
John Barton 1839
Henry Lorraway 1840
John Barton 1841
George Bolam 1842-1845
Alonzo Haight 1846
George Bolam 1847-1848
Alonzo Haight 1849
John Beebe 1850-1853
George Corey 1854-1856
George Bolam 1857-1859
Louis Groesbeck 1860-1862
Joseph Daconnick 1863-1864
Louis Groesbeck 1865-1866
Charles Groesbeck 1867-1870
Louis Groesbeck 1871-1878
Paul Lefevre 1879-1886
Jacob Hartsig 1887-1897
Julius Lefevre 1898-1902
Jacob Hartsig 1903-1904
Ferdinand Grobbel 1905-1914
Jacob Hartsig 1915-1917
Ferdinand Grobbel 1918
Bernard Wolf 1919-1921
Edward Jacob 1922-1925
Franck J Licht 1926-1931
Frank Wiegand 1932-1935

Chris Bristow 1936 (Died June 1936)
William Strich 1936 (appointed)
Frank Wiegand 1937
William Strich 1938-1939
Frank Wiegand 1940
Earl Tallman 1941-1942
Two year terms begin
Earl Tallman 1943-1946
William Strich 1947-1948
Arthur J Miller 1949-1956

Warren Township Clerks
Alonzo Haight 1837
Daniel Denison 1838-1839
George Corey 1840-1841
Loring Hawley 1842-1848
George Corey 1849-1851
William Groesbeck 1852-1853
Louis Groesbeck 1854-1856
Charles Groesbeck 1857-1860
Francis Groesbeck 1861-1864

N Hollister Brown 1865-1866
William Enright 1867 Removed by Township Board 11/12/67
John W Kingscott 1867 appointed
John Kaltz 1868
John W Kingscott 1869
Royal Jenny 1870
John Kaltz 1871-1872
George Adair 1873
Paul Lefevre 1874-1877
Henry Miller 1878-1883
Jacob Hartsig 1884-1886
John Kaltz 1887-1898
Frank Wiegand 1899
George Schuster 1900 resigned May 3, 1900
John Buechel 1900 appointed
John Buechel 1901+1903
Otto Jacob 1904
John Buechel 1905-1921
John Wiegand 1922-1924
Irvin Keppleman 1925-1932
John Buechel 1933-1935
William Lawson 1936-1942
Two Year terms follow
Hildegarde M Lowe 1949-1956

Warren township Treasurers
Alonzo Haight 1839
Loring Hawley 1840-1841
Avery Denison 1842
Cornelius Tehan 1843-1845

Samuel Jones 1852
Loring Hawley 1853
Joseph Jobin 1854
Prosper LaDuke 1855
Frederick Wacker 1856 failed to qualify
William Hartsig 1856 appointed
William Hartsig 1857-1858
Arnold Harwood 1859
John W Kingscott 1860-1861
John Woodruff 1862-1866 resigned Sept 1866
Peter Rotarius 1866 appointed
Peter Rotarius 1867
George H Brinkers 1868
Louis Hartsig 1869-1871
Martin Hoffman 1872-1874
Vincent Tremble 1875-1877
Matthias Hoffman 1878-1879
Joseph Rinke 1885-1886
Julius Lefevre 1887-1888
Joseph Rinke 1889-1890
Ferdinand Grobbel 1891-1892

Julius Lefevre 1893-1894
Francis Miller 1895-1896
George Burr 1897-1898
Edward Peck 1899-1900
Jacob Hartsig 1901-1902
Peter Schoenherr 1903-1904
Michael Smith 1905-1906
William Hartsig 1907-1908
Edward Peck 1909-1910
Joseph Trombley 1911-1912
Alex Koehler 1913-1914
Otto Jacob 1915-1916
John Rinke 1917-1920
Anthony Kaltz 1921-1922
Theodore Henkel 1923-1924
A. C. Lyons 1925
Joseph Wiegand 1926
William Qualman 1927-1928
Edward Jacob 1929-1930
Henry Kuhn 1931-1932
David Smith 1933-1935
Frank Licht 1936-1940
Frank Wiegand 1941-1946
Two year terms follow
Frank Wiegand 1943-1946
Ralph Hartsig 1947-1948
William A Shaw 1949-1956

1925

Center Line becomes a village

The little farming community wanted to have more services than the township was providing so they decided to form a village. 1925 Center Line became a village. The first village president was Bernard Wolfe in 1927.

In December of 1935 the Village of Center Line's citizens voted to become a home rule city and the first mayor was Dr. Russel E. Lynch. 1935 - 1942. Who brought your historian into the world.

R. L Isbister 4/6/42 4/1/46
J. L Eisele 4/1/46 4/5/54
A. G. Hazen 4/5/54 4/4/60
J. L Eisele 4/4/60 4/6/64
S. Okros 4/6/64 12/30/68
P. J. Tranchida 1/13/69 11/3/81
M. A. Zielinski 11/3/81 11/8/93
L. J. Nardi Jr. 11/8/93 11/4/97
M. A. Zielinski 1997 - 2009
David Hanselman 2009-2015
Robert Binson 2015

2018 UPDATE

Center Line Officials

City of Center Line City Council

Binson Bob, Mayor City of Center Line
Reid James, Mayor Pro Ten City of Center Line City Council
Lapham Ron, Council Member City of Center Line City Council
Harenski Peter, Council Member City of Center Line City Council
Moeller Richard, Council Member City of Center Line City Council
Hames Heather Director Library Recreation Dept City of Center Line
Champine Dennis, City Manager/Clerk City of Center Line
Pockrandt Janice, Deputy Clerk City of Center Line
Knapp Mark, Finance Director/Treasurer City of Center Line
Pinch Roger, Building Inspector City of Center Line
Myszenski Paul, Public Safety Director City of Center Line
McKinney Gary, Superintendent City of Center Line
Champine Dennis E. Director Development Authority City of Center Line
Polombo Salvatore City of Center Line Chairperson Development Authority City of Center Line

Jones Clyde Downtown Development Authority City of Center Line
Chakur Nicholas, Downtown Development Authority City of Center Line
Haney Russell, Board Member Downtown Development Authority City of Center Line
Sauger Marvin, Board Member Downtown Development Authority City of Center Line
Ornsten Jan, Board Member Downtown Development Authority City of Center Line
Motyka John, Board Member Downtown Development Authority City of Center Line
McCandliss Glen, Board Member Downtown Development Authority City of Center Line

Easter Phil Center Line Board of Education
Shimer Gary Center Line Board of Education
Vickers Darrell Center Line Board of Education
Gasowski Gary Center Line Board of Education
Newman Henry Center Line Board of Education
Pietrzyk Karen Center Line Board of Education
Harenski Shelley Center Line Board of Education
Kaltz Eve Superintendent Center Line Public Schools
Pauling Sue - Director of Communications Center Line Public Schools

2019 Update

City Website with links to most things you need https://www.centerline.gov/

Dennis E. Champine City Manager / City Clerk / DDA Director
Phone: 586-757-6800

- **Treasurer Mark Knapp** Phone: 586-757-6800

Contact Mark Knapp
City Offices address
7070 E Ten Mile Road
Center Line, MI 48015
Phone: 586-757-6800

Director of Public Safety Paul Myszenski
Center Line Public Safety
Phone: 586-757-2200
Emergency: 911

• **Parks & Recreation**
Interim Director • Shawn Massaria
smassaria@centerline.gov
25355 Lawrence
Center Line, MI 48015
Phone: 586-757-1610
Hours
Monday – Friday
9:00 AM – 6:00 PM

Library
Wesleyann Johnson Librarian
Center Line Public Library
7345 Weingartz Street
Center Line, MI 48015
Phone: 586-758-8274
Hours
Monday & Wednesday
10:00 AM - 5:00 PM

Tuesday & Thursday
10:00 AM - 7:00 PM

Friday & Saturday
12:00 PM - 5:00 PM

37th District Court - Center Line
District Court Judges change

Chmura John Michael 37th District court City of Warren John Michael Chmura was born in Detroit and lived the early part of his life in Poletown with his parents and maternal grandparents. With three of his four grandparents born in Poland, he grew up in a Polish-speaking household and became familiar with all of the important Polish customs observed by immigrant families living in Detroit during the 1960s.

In 1965, Judge Chmura's parents bought a house in Warren which is where he grew up with his brother, Mark, who currently resides in Arizona with his wife and three children. The judge attended Beaver Elementary, Carter Junior High, and Cousino Senior High Schools, all in Warren.
Judge Chmura attended Michigan State University earning a Bachelor of Arts degree from James Madison College, a liberal arts institution. He attended the University of Wisconsin Law School in Madison where he was awarded his law degree in 1988.
Returning to Warren, Judge Chmura began his professional career by working as a staff attorney for Hyatt Legal Services. In 1991, he established his own practice. Soon after, he was appointed by Attorney General Frank Kelley as a Macomb County Public Administrator and began specializing in probate law. Governor John Engler appointed him to the 37th District Court bench in 1996 where he now serves. In October of 2008, the Michigan Supreme Court appointed him chief judge.
Judge Chmura married Ann Marie (née Francis) in 1993. They have two children, Jonathan (age 13) and Andrew (age 11), both of whom attend St. Anne School in Warren. All are members of St. Anne's parish.
Judge Chmura has many professional accomplishments. He served as president of the Macomb County Bar Association's Young Lawyers Division. He is past treasurer and president of the Advocates Bar

Association. He also served 12 years as the treasurer of the Macomb County Probate Bar Association. Judge Chmura has been involved with numerous civic and charitable organizations as well. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club of Warren where he writes its weekly newsletter, serves on the board of directors at the Warren Family YMCA, and is a past board member of the Warren Symphony Orchestra. He also is a member of the Knights of Columbus (St. Pius X Council) as well as the Order of the Alhambra (Galicia Caravan). In addition, the judge is a member of the St. Anne's Ushers' and Men's Clubs. He is a merit badge counselor for the Boy Scouts of America. He also is a member of the Detroit Athletic Club.

Judge Chmura is very proud of his Polish heritage. He is a member of the Polish American Congress; the Polish National Alliance, Lodge 1758; and the Friends of Polish Art. He is also the chairman of the Polish Day Parade Committee. Additionally, he is a member of the American Polish Century Club of Sterling Heights and the Polish Century Club of Detroit.

Judge Chmura enjoys following Michigan State University basketball and football. He also likes listening to classical music, watching classic movies (particularly those starring John Wayne), drinking wine, eating steak, bowling, and spending time with his family (including watching his sons play football, baseball, basketball, soccer, lacrosse, as well as bowl).

Suzanne L Faunce City of Warren 37th District court

Judge Michael C. Chupa 37th District court City of Warren was appointed to the position of District Judge for Warren and Center Line on December 18, 2013 and was unanimously elected to continue in that position in November of 2014.

Judge Chupa left the law firm Chupa and Associates, a firm he founded in 1995, to assume the responsibilities of District Court Judge. He and his sister, attorney Jennifer Chupa, worked together for many years serving Warren clients. Mr. Chupa specialized in criminal defense work and complex real estate transactions. He commenced working in the legal field on June 3, 1991 by prosecuting cases on behalf of the city of Warren in the same courtroom he now presides in. Judge Chupa was instrumental, as a volunteer defense attorney, in establishing and helping operate a drug/ sobriety court in the 41B District Court.

Judge Chupa was born and raised in Warren and has been very active in his community his whole life. He enjoys involvement with local charities believing strongly in the principal that to whom much is given much is expected.

Judge Michael C. Chupa is a graduate with a Bachelor of Science degree from Wayne State University and his Juris Doctorate from Detroit College of Law. He graduated from Immaculate Conception School, now located in Warren. Judge Chupa is married and he and his wife have three amazing children.

Judge Matthew P. Sabaugh 37th District court City of Warren was appointed by Governor Granholm in 2008 and was re-elected by the voters for a 6-year term ending January 1, 2019. Prior to being appointed in 2008, Judge Sabaugh served 8 years as Assistant Prosecuting Attorney for Macomb County. While serving as Assistant Prosecutor, he prosecuted hundreds of criminal cases in Macomb County District and Circuit Courts and successfully tried numerous felony cases.

Born and raised in Warren, Judge Sabaugh attended Warren-Woods Public Schools as well as Macomb Community College. He graduated from Warren Woods-Tower High School in 1989. He earned a Bachelor of Science in Resource Development from Michigan State University in 1993. Judge Sabaugh graduated from the Detroit College of Law in 1999, where he attended night classes while working full-time as legislative assistant for the 28th Michigan House District-representing the cities of Warren and Center Line.

Since he began serving on the bench, Judge Sabaugh has implemented new programs and worked to improve the court and increase efficiency. Judge Sabaugh started the Macomb County Eviction Diversion Program at the 37th District Court in February 2014. The program was developed through collaborative efforts of the 37th District Court, State Department of Human Services (DHS), Macomb

County Community Services Agency (MCCSA), Legal Aid and Defender Association, The Macomb Homeless Coalition, Mount Calvary Lutheran Church of Warren, and many other church and charitable groups based in Macomb County. The Eviction Diversion Program is a voluntary program designed to assist landlords and tenants in resolving back rent situations without a credit-damaging court judgment. In recognition for his efforts with the Eviction Diversion Program, Judge Sabaugh received two awards in 2014- the Friend of Legal Aid and Defender Award and the Macomb Homeless Coalition Community Champion Award.

Judge Sabaugh is also the Presiding Judge of the Warren-Center Line Treatment Court. The Treatment Court includes the Drug Court and Sobriety Court programs. The mission of the Warren-Center Line Treatment Court is to stop the abuse of alcohol and other drugsand related criminal activity. The Treatment Court uses a wide array of resources including members of the judiciary, prosecution, defense bar, probation, law enforcement, mental health, social service, and treatment community. According to Judge Sabaugh, "Drug Courts not only save lives, but save taxpayers millions of dollars in costs to keep offenders in jails and prisons." The Warren-Center Line Treatment Court has saved taxpayers over 5 million dollars in incarceration fees alone.

Judge Sabaugh believes he has a responsibility to educate the public on the law. He produced the award-winning Warren TV program "Judges Corner." https://vimeo.com/album/2543931. Judge Sabaugh started the "Court in School" Program in 2008, where real court cases are seen by middle school and high school students. This program allows students to witness the dangerous consequences of drug and alcohol abuse. "Court in School" has received positive feedback from students, teachers and school administrators. In conjunction with the Macomb County Bar Association, Judge Sabaugh helped bring the Michigan Center for Civic Education "High School Mock Trial Competition" to Macomb County.

Judge Sabaugh is a member of the Executive Committee of the Traffic Safety Association of Macomb County. He is also a member of the State Bar of Michigan, Macomb County Bar Association, Michigan District Judges Association, Italian-American Bar Association, Warren Kiwanis Club, Detroit Branch NAACP, Macomb Homeless Coalition and the Detroit Zoological Society. He served as a mentor in Governor Granholm's 2000 for 2000 Mentor Initiative. In 2008, Judge Sabaugh received the Resolution Center Conflict Resolution Advocacy Award. He also received the Italian-American Bar Association's Kenneth Rancilio Memorial Award for 2012. Judge Sabaugh was awarded the Friend of Legal Aid and Defender Award in 2014.

Judge Sabaugh is very proud of his Italian, Lebanese and Polish heritage. He and his wife Rachel reside in Warren with their three children (Alexander, Sophia and Gabrielle).

State of Michigan

Executive Office

- Governor Gretchen Whitmer

  was elected the 49th governor of Michigan in November 2018.

- Lt. Governor Garlin Gilchrist II

Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson

State Senator
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- **Education and Labor**
- **Foreign Affairs**

- Lori Stone District 28 Email: LoriStone@house.mi.gov
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State Representative Lori M. Stone is serving her first term representing the 28th House District, which includes the cities of Warren and Center Line.

Stone is a lifelong resident of Warren. She graduated from Fitzgerald Public Schools as well as the Macomb Mathematics Science Technology Center. Stone went on to earn her bachelor's degrees in Political Theory & Constitutional Democracy and Elementary Education as well as her master's degree in Science Education from Michigan State University. Stone was a 2017 fellow with the Michigan Political Leadership Program.

As a third-generation educator, Stone has dedicated her life to improving the quality of public education and most recently taught fourth grade at Mound Park Elementary School. With 14 years of distinguished service as a teacher, Stone brings her wealth of experience, knowledge of best practices, and commitment to policy implementation to Lansing. As a proud member of the Michigan Education Association and Fitzgerald Education Association, Stone has advocated for students, teachers, public education, and unions.

An active leader in the community, Stone volunteered for the American Cancer Society's Relay for Life of Warren for 13 years. She served as mentor and buddy runner with Mound Park's YMCA Girls on the Run program. Stone is a supporter of the Warren Civic Theatre.

While in office, Stone aims to prepare students for the future by addressing the quality of public education, bolster hardworking families, improve the state's infrastructure, and create comprehensive solutions to bring down the costs of auto insurance without sacrificing coverage.

Please advise me of changes and corrections.
Please contact wecare@dogoodforall.today if you have more information or comments.